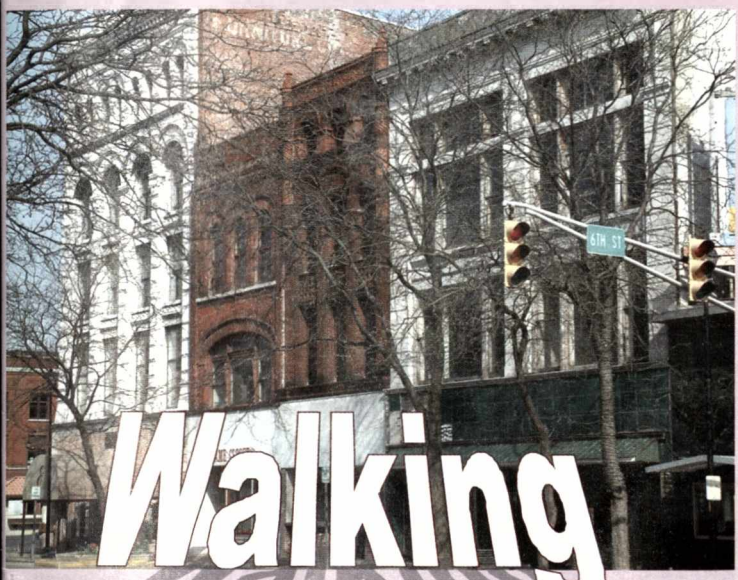
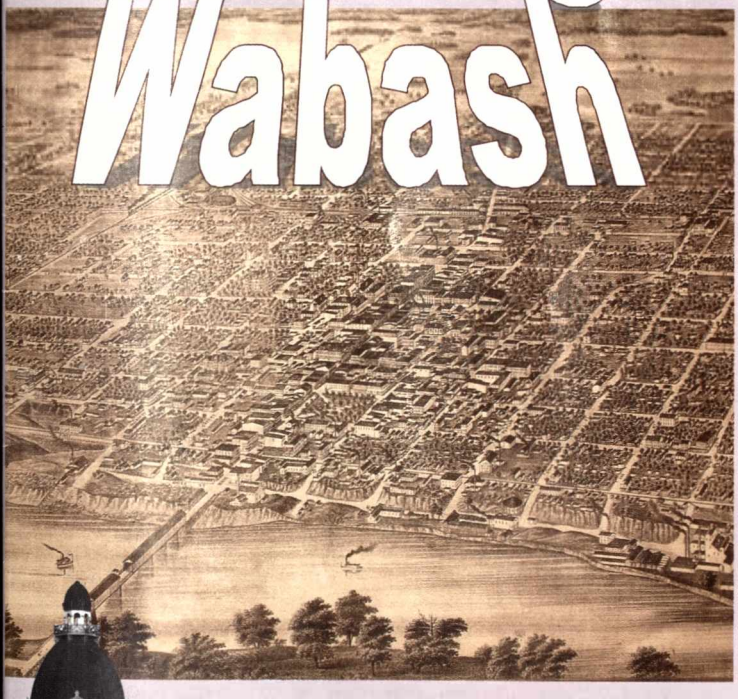
DOWNTOWN TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
HERITAGE & CULTURAL WALKING TOUR



Walking Wabash



Promoting and implementing the preservation and restoration of the historic architectural environment of Terre Haute, Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE LANDMARKS, INCORPORATED

www.terrehautelandmarks.org

TERRE HAUTE LANDMARKS INCORPORATED

00	622 Wabash	Rottman Cigar Building	c.1885 Neo-Classic

The Rottman cigar factory occupied this building for a number of years before the address became the home of Jame-Wolf, a distinctive women's clothing store. The west wall of this building -- the last bay of a larger building -- stopped the eastbound downtown fire of March 1963. The storefront was rehabilitated in 2006.

01	643 Wabash	*U.S. Trust Company	c.1904 Neo-Classic

This former bank was designed by distinguished Chicago architect Solon S. Beman for the United States Trust Company. After U.S. Trust Co. merged into the Terre Haute First National Bank, the building was remodeled in 1927 by Terre Haute architects Miller and Yeager. The barrel-vaulted interior space was decorated with murals by Italian artist Vincenté Aderante during the renovation. The building served as Terre Haute First's main office until completion of the adjacent First Financial Plaza in 1988.

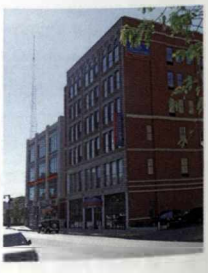
02	673-683 Wabash	*The Kaufman Block	c.1864

The eastern sections of this large Italianate structure were built in 1864 by grocer Andrew Kaufman at what later became known as the "Crossroads of America." The building has been home to many businesses over the years including Kaufman's grocery and liquor businesses, Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, Crescent Theater, Wade Duncan Café, John Chalos' Crescent Shining Parlor, The Bon Ton, Federal Bake Shop, Martin's Photo Shop, Fannie May Candy Shop, BookNation and Kadel's Holiday Shoppe. In recent years, the upper floors of the Kaufman Block have been converted into apartments and artist studios.

03	701-703 Wabash	*Terre Haute Trust Company	c.1908 Neo-Classic

The eight-story structure on the southeast corner of the "Crossroads of America" was the city's first high rise office building. It replaced the landmark Baur building and John Jacob Baur's Drug Store, where John Jacob's oldest son Jacob earned his future title as "the father of the soda fountain" by being the first to pressurize liquefied carbon dioxide into cylinders, founding Liquid Carbonics Manufacturing Co. in 1888. Jacob's son, Oscar, is also remembered for re-establishing Terre Haute Brewing Company after Prohibition and making Champagne Velvet "The Beer with the Million Dollar Flavor." John Jacob Baur's stepdaughter, Kate Metzel, wed Terre Haute native Eugene V. Debs, the five-term candidate for president of the U.S.

04	721-725 Wabash	*Tribune Building	c.1912 Chicago Commercial

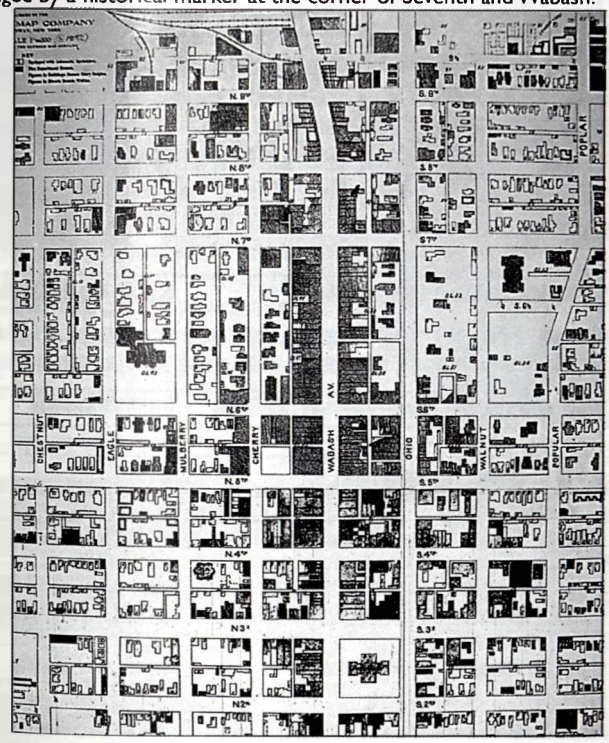


Built when Crawford Fairbanks owned The Terre Haute Tribune, The newspaper later integrated the Liberty Theater at 729 Wabash for use as a pressroom. In 1997, the news staff moved to 222 S. 7th, and in 2004, the pressroom was relocated to Margaret Avenue. The Liberty Theater was demolished in May, 2007 to make way for the Terre Haute Children's Museum. In 2008, the Tribune Building was adaptively rehabilitated as the Candlewood Suites hotel.

HISTORY OF THE DOWNTOWN AREA

Terre Haute, platted and settled in 1816, was designated the Vigo County seat in 1818. It was incorporated as a town in 1832 and as a city in 1853. Wabash Street, the central village thoroughfare, was a wilderness trail when surveyors of the Cumberland Road met it on October 16, 1827. By 1838, the Cumberland Road, more commonly known as the National Road, was completed to Terre Haute. Originally, Terre Haute's downtown was based around the courthouse square, much like many other Indiana citites. By 1834, at least 100 businesses encircled the square. As industry grew along the river at the city's western edge, residences, churches and schools were constructed to the east, mainly along Cherry and Ohio Streets.

Terre Haute continued to grow throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and many of the buildings featured in this brochure date from this era. The prosperity came about due to a number of factors, one of which was Terre Haute's position as a transportation hub. The Wabash & Erie Canal, the largest manmade body of water in the Western Hemisphere, reached Terre Haute in 1849, though the city had already been designated its headquarters. With the establishment of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad in 1852, the community also became a railroad hub. At least eleven different railroads have served the community over the years with as many as nine by 1901. Terre Haute's reputation as a transportation center grew. When U.S. Highway 40 interstected with U.S. Highway 41 at Seventh and Wabash in the mid-1920s, it became "The Crossroads of America," a designation acknowledged by a historical marker at the corner of Seventh and Wabash.



1895 Sanborn Map of Terre Haute, IN.

Terre Haute's rich history includes colleges and universites, major industries including distilleries and breweries, labor unions and scores of colorful personalities. The buildings in this brochure highlight but a fraction of the stories that Terre Haute has to tell.

Panorama of downtown Terre Haute, Indiana — **circa 1913**

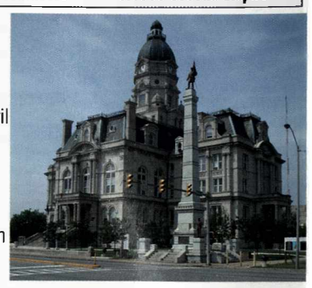
A spectacular view of downtown rising to the height of urbanism, looking east from the roof of the Court House. The statue of Governor Morton is seen atop the Civil War Monument, as a city trolley heads down Wabash after turning east from Third St. The city street railway owned over 25 miles of track in 1913, leased to the T.H.I.&E. Traction Company with connections to over 400 miles of interurban routes.

26	219 Ohio	*State Bank Building	c.1834 Greek Revival

Built as a branch of the Second State Bank of Indiana between 1834 and 1836, the building was designed by architect Edwin J. Peck. Terre Haute's oldest commercial building has seen a variety of uses since the bank closed in 1867. At the turn of the century, it was used as an antique shop. In 1910, the Greek Revival structure became headquarters for the Grand Army of the Republic, who renamed the building Memorial Hall. In 1921-22, baker Jerry Fitzgerald spearheaded financing of its renovation and rear expansion. Art glass portraits of 18 Vigo County bankers and Civil War officers were installed in the ceiling dome.

27	17 Harding 33 S. Third	City Hall *Vigo County Courthouse	c.1937 Art Deco c.1888 Second Empire

The magnificent copper domed building, designed by Cincinnati architect Samuel Hannaford, remains the seat of county government and is the third Vigo County Courthouse. The Soldiers and Sailors Civil War monument, erected in 1910 on the northeast corner of Court Square, was sculpted by Rudolph Schwarz, who is also known for his sculptures on the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Monument in downtown Indianapolis.



28	417-419 Wabash	*Marianna Building	c.1900 Neo-Classic

This three-story edifice has been home to numerous businesses and offices during its history. Staff & Cassady Saloon & Billiard Parlor, Seibert, Good & Co. Bargain Store. H.P. Lenhart Furniture Co. and Talley's Coal Bluff Mining Co. Store were early tenants. Photographers John M. Adams, David H. Wright and Henry T. Biel had studios upstairs for several years. The building was also the home of Max Showers' Clothing for four decades.

28	421-423 Wabash	*Carr Bell & Bauermeister Block	c.1890

The eastern storefront of this three-story Victorian Renaissance building was home to Adolph Arnold's men's furnishings for 30 years. Its carved limestone façade, large windows and cast iron storefront are still prominent features. The third floor was the home of Masonic Lodge No. 19 until the completion of the Masonic Temple at 224 N. Eighth St.

28	425-431 Wabash	*Saratoga Restaurant	c.1867 Second Empire

First occupied by National State Bank and then Terre Haute National Bank, predecessors of First Financial Bank, this building also housed Townsley Stove Co. After the Malooley brothers acquired the building in the early 1940s, they expanded the restaurant west to include the building that housed Simeon Cory Hardware (Cory, Indiana is named for him) and Pentecost & Craft Hardware.

29	422-424 Wabash	*Kleiser Building	c.1875

In its early days this was home to J. Rothschild & Co. Dry Goods. During the mid-1890s, Charles W. Hamill and Willis Wright's "Big Furniture Store" occupied the structure. Harry T. Prentice, former owner of the Nickledom Theater at 721 Wabash Ave. -- Terre Haute's first motion picture house -- opened the Fountain Theater at 422 Wabash Ave. in July of 1911, calling it "the new home for the old Nickledom". A mosaic bearing the "Nickeldom" name is still visible in the entry vestibule.

29	426-428 Wabash	*The White Block	c.1899 Romanesque Revival

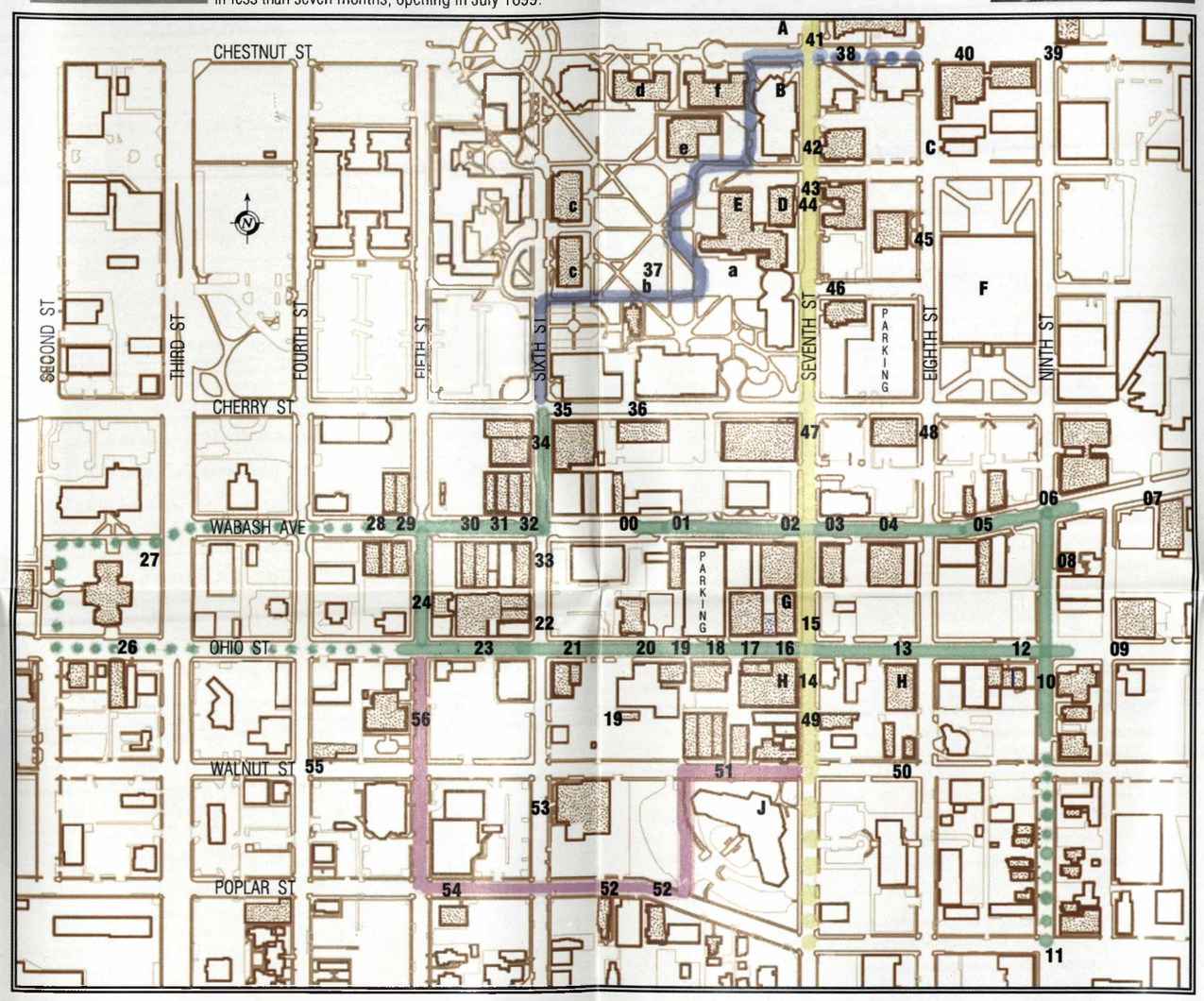
William H. White had this Romanesque Revival landmark built in 1899, after the Havens and Geddes fire across Fifth St destroyed the 1867 building on this site. Terre Haute architect Jupiter G. Vrydagh designed the White Block, with its distinctive masonry and domed turret. It has housed Thorman & Schloss Clothing, many retail shops, offices and the Knights of Pythias lodge.

30	511-513 Wabash 515-517 Wabash	*First National Bank Rosenak Building	c.1893 Neo-Classic c.1860

Built by the First National Bank of Terre Haute, this statuesque building served as a branch bank for many years. It was rehabilitated into law offices in 1993. The Rosenak Building next door is one of the oldest downtown structures — once a part of Mechanics Row — and has housed several tenants. In the late 1870s, it was occupied entirely by T.H. Riddle Variety. Tune Brothers located its first Terre Haute business there in 1896 before situating permanently across the street a few years later. Samuel R. Rosenak's Women's Clothing and Millinery store was here for more than four decades, commencing before 1920.

31	518-520 Wabash	*Albrecht Building	c.1896 Romanesque Revival

This five-story tower was built in 1896 for W.H. Albrecht & Co. after the Naylor Opera House fire, one block to the west, ravaged its previous quarters earlier that year. On December 19, 1898, a fire next door at the Haven & Geddes Co. virtually destroyed the new building, sparing only the spectacular limestone facade. Four perished in the second inferno: fire captain John Osterloo, Henry Nehf, Kate Maloney and 18-year-old department store Santa Claus Claude Herbert, who saved his group of children before rushing into the building for the last time. A new building was erected behind the limestone facade in less than seven months, opening in July 1899.



31	522 Wabash 524 Wabash	*Ford Building *Swope-Nehf Building	c.1885 Romanesque Revival c.1885

Adjacent Romanesque Revival buildings with elaborate brickwork and terra cotta ornamentation. Like the Albrecht Building, only the façade of the Ford & Overstreet men's clothing store survived the 1898 Havens & Geddes fire. Augustus Ford rebuilt and reopened his shop in 1899. Sherman Men's Store was here for many years; other businesses at this address include Mae Burmann's Hosiery shop and Craft's Book Store. 524 Wabash, originally the Swope-Nehf Jewelry Co., survived the great fire of 1898, and has since housed Liberty Meats, Bigwood's Jewelry, and the Readmore Bookstore.

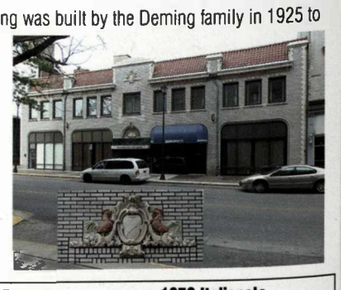
32	526 Wabash	*Blumberg Building	c.1880 Chicago Commercial

Built for George W. Bement's wholesale grocery, the building was acquired in 1911 by Max Blumberg, who remodeled it to include the current façade. Subsequently, the building was home to several furniture stores, particularly Harvey Furniture Co., Silverstein Brothers, Fair Furniture, and Nasser Furniture.

33	527-529 Wabash	Commercial Office Building	c.1934 Art Deco

34	20-26 N. Sixth	*Chanticleer Building	c.1925 Spanish Colonial

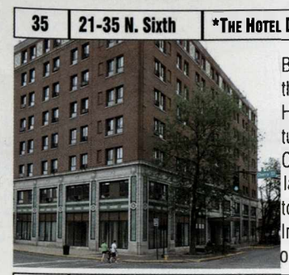
This Spanish Colonial Revival building was built by the Deming family in 1925 to replace Dowling Hall. It features a decorative brick and terra cotta façade with a red tile pent roof. The most notable feature of the façade is the two colorful roosters – the building takes its name from the singing rooster in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Forrest Sherer Insurance, an initial tenant in the building, remains there today.



34	32-34 N. Sixth	*Koopman Building	c.1876 Italianate

Built by leather dealer Bernard Koopman, this Italianate building housed Koopman's Leather Shop, Nehf's Hardware, Grafe Soap Company and Zimmerman & Stahl, predecessor of garment manufacturer Stahl–Urban Company.

35	21-35 N. Sixth	*The Hotel Deming	c.1914 Neo-Classic

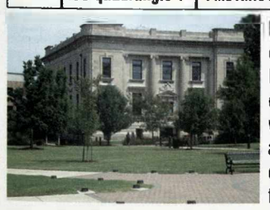


Built for "Boy Banker" Demas Deming Jr.in the Viennese Neo-Classical style, the popular Hotel Deming was a full service facility, featuring a barbershop, large dining room, The Copper Penny bar, and several shops. It is our last remaining example of pre-1930's downtown hotels, which included the Filbeck, the Indois, and the Terre Haute House. Arts Illiana's office and sales gallery are located here.

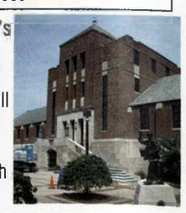
36	623-639 Cherry	*Chamber Building	c.1924 Jacobethan Revival

Constructed for the Chamber of Commerce in 1925, there have been many shops, restaurants and offices located in the building throughout its history. In 1998, the upper floor was converted into eight apartments.

37	ISU quadrangle-a	Tirey Hall	c.1939
	ISU quadrangle-b	*Condit House	c.1860
	ISU quadrangle-c	Gillum and Dreiser Halls	c.1949
	ISU quadrangle-d	Stalker Hall	c.1953
	ISU quadrangle-e	*State Normal Library	c.1910
	ISU quadrangle-f	Fine Arts Building	c.1939



Indiana State University's oldest buildings are located on the central quadrangle. Normal Hall was the original library, and Tirey Hall was the original commons. Both formerly faced streets.



38	702 Chestnut St.	University Hall	c.1934 Neo-Jacobethan

Originally built as the Lab School for Indiana State Teacher's College, a $30 million renovation allowed the building to reopen in 2010 as the Bayh College of Education.

39	900 Chestnut	Henry Kauffman Drug Store	c.1885 Italianate

40	815 Chestnut	Union Hotel	c.1910

41	420 N. Seventh	Zorah Shrine Temple	c.1927 Neo-Classic

42 43	301 N. Seventh 215 N. Seventh	Centenary United Methodist Church St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	c.1917 Neo-Gothic c.1862 Gothic Revival

44	250 N. Seventh	Fairbanks Library	c.1906 Neo-Classic

The Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library was designed by noted Terre Haute architect William Homer Floyd, containing a stained glass interior dome which features prominent figures from American literature. In 1979 the Vigo County Public Library gave the building to Indiana State University for their Art Department expansion.

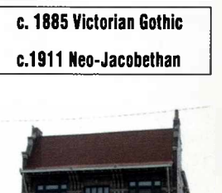
45	224 N. Eighth	*Masonic Temple	c.1916 Neo-Classic

Designed by architect Archie H. Hubbard of Champaign, Illinois, the general contract cost was $93,556, which was partly funded by the sale of a lot the Masons owned at the corner of Eighth St. and Wabash Ave. The Masonic Temple features Bedford Buff Stone trim on the exterior, which includes many Masonic carvings.

46	125 N. Seventh	Central Presbyterian Church	c.1863 Romanesque Revival

47	30 N. Seventh	*The Federal Building	c.1932 Art Deco

Designed by architects Miller & Yeager to replace the 1887 Federal Building at this location, the edifice was the community's main post office until 1997. In fall of 2012 the totally renovated landmark reopened as the Indiana State University Scott School of Bussiness. "The Signing of the Magna Carta" by muralist Frederick Webb Ross is a notable second floor courtroom feature.



48	30 N. Eighth	*Bement Rea Building	c.1910

After George W. Bement's death in 1903, William S. Rea built this five-story Chicago Commercial style building to house the Bement, Rea & Co. wholesale grocery business. It is now a regional headquarters for many state agencies.

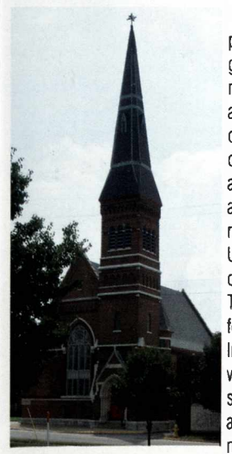
49	Seventh Street	Arts Corridor - Art and Cultural Sites A - Cunningham Memorial Library and New Theater B - Richard Landini Center for Performing and Fine Arts C - Charles E. Brown African American Cultural Center D - Bare-Montgomery Gallery in Fairbanks Hall E - Tilson Music Hall in Tirey Hall F - Hulman Civic Center G - Swope Art Museum H - Indiana Theatre and the Hippodrome Theatre J - Vigo County Public Library

49	120 S. Seventh 119-131 S. 7th	Citizens Independent Telephone Building Commercial Storefront Buildings	c.1910 c.1900-1910

50	125 S. Eighth 720 Walnut	CT&W Local 135 Kadel Apartments	c. 1948 Art Moderne c.1900 20th Century Functional

51	666 Walnut 648-658 Walnut	Commercial Building Commercial Storefront Buildings	c. 1914 c.1937

52	645 Poplar 621 Poplar	*Immanuel Lutheran Church The Bell Building	c. 1885 Victorian Gothic c.1911 Neo-Jacobethan



Dr. William E. Bell, a prominent local surgeon, had Bell Apartments constructed around 1911. It was one of the earliest downtown "high-rise" apartment buildings and today houses residential units for the United Cerebral Palsy of the Wabash Valley.

The Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in 1858 by a group of German immigrants. In 1885, they dedicated their current facility, which was renovated for the congregation's 125th anniversary in 1983. The church's steeple, featuring a four-armed cross, was struck by lightning in 1998 and a new cross was installed in 2001.

53	200 S. Sixth	Former YMCA Building	c.1939 Saarinenesque

54	304 S. Fifth	Temple B' nai Abraham	c.1925 Prairie

55	130 S. Fourth	Farmer's Hotel	c.1900 19th Century Functional

The Farmer's Hotel was one of several small hotels located around the Terre Haute Market House at Fourth and Walnut, which also housed City Hall. George Woodsmall succeeded John Myers as owner of the Farmer's Hotel and maintained it for several years, using 128 S. Fourth as the hotel "storefront" for upstairs rooms at 124 and 126. Farris Shahadey's dry goods store was on this same block when The Farmer's Hotel closed in the early Thirties. Shahadey's Market occupied the ground floor until 2006.

56	115 S. Fifth	*St. Joseph Church	c.1910 Renaissance Revival
	113 S. Fifth	*St. Joseph University Parish	c.1895 Neo-Classic
	101 S. Fifth	*St. Joseph Male Academy	c.1888

*-Denotes Listing in the National Register of Historic Places
National Register listing is primarily an honor, meaning that a property has been researched and evaluated according to established procedures and determined to be worthy of preservation for its historical value. The listing of a historic or archaeological property in the National Register does not obligate or restrict a private owner in any way unless the owner seeks a federal benefit such as a grant or tax credit. For a private owner, the chief practical benefit of National Register listing is eligibility for a state and federal investment tax credits that can be claimed against the cost of a certified rehabilitation of an income-producing historic building. For more info, see www.in.gov/dnr/historic and www.cr.nps.gov/NR/

Walking Wabash

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